Committee in its meeting held on 11.10.96 has already approved release of financial assistance to the extent of Rs.326.70 lakhs, leaving a balance of Rs.333.30 lakhs, both for release against proposals to be received from the States/UTs during the current year and the pending requests.

STATEMENT

The details of pending proposals for the financial assistance under Centrally Sponsored Scheme for purchase of mobile vans/trucks as on 29.11.1996.

S No	Name of State	Letter No & date	Details of proposals No. of Vehicles	Amount In lakhs	Remarks
1	Andhra Pradesh	P4/657/95 Dt/28 9 96	115	920	This exclude Rs. 128 lakhs for purchase of 16 vans/trucks sanctioned during 1996-97
2	Rajasthan	F.96/1/Accts. Policy/96-97 Dt.22.10.96	5	40	Utilisation certificates for the amount sanctioned during 1993-94 and 1994-95 are still awaited from Rajasthan Govt.
3	Tamil Nadu	19255/F.1/95-10 Dt.18.10.96	6	48	Utilisation certificate for financial assistance given during the year 92-93 still awaited from the Tamil Nadu Govt.

Price of Fertilizer

1680 SHRI R. SAMBASIVA RAO : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the fertilizer subsidy announced by the Government is not actually reaching to the farmers directly or indirectly;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether there is difference in the prices of the fertilizers in the open market;

(d) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(e) the action being taken to check the difference in the prices?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING) (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA) : (a) No. Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (e). Urea is sold at a uniform price of Rs. 3320/- per tonne through-out India. Prices of Phosphatic and potassic fertilizers have been decontrolled and Government of India has no control over their prices. As the State Governments negotiate the prices with the Suppliers and fix the prices most advantageous to the farmers, these vary from State to State.

Agricultural Credit

1681. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether agricultural credit stabilisation fund was created at the Centre as well as State level;

(b) if so, since when and the objective behind the creation of this fund;

(c) whether the Government have monitored the utilisation of fund; and

(d) if so, the details thereof in the Seventh and Eighth Five Year Plan period State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING) (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA) : (a) to (d). In pursuance of the recommendations made by the All India Rural Credit Survey Committee, 1954, stabilisation funds were set up in State Cooperative Banks (SCBs) and District Central Cooperative Banks (DCCBs). At the national level, National Agricultural Credit (Stabilisation) Fund was established in the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) on 30.6.56. Subsequently the fund was transferred to NABARD to form part of the National Rural Credit (Stabilisation) Fund, in 1982. The objective behind the setting up of these funds was to provide for conversion of short-term crop loans into medium-term loans in the event of crop damage due to natural calamities, enabling the farmers to borrow fresh short-term crop loans for the ensuing season. Statements I and II showing the State-wise position of medium-term conversion reschedulement of loans sanctioned to SCBs by NABARD and drawals thereon during the years 1985-86 to 1995-96 is attached. Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme viz. Agricultural Credit Stabilisation Fund Scheme, Central assistance is provided to the SCBs for strengthening their funds. Monitoring of the Central assistance released under the Scheme is done on regular basis to ensure the utilisation thereof. State-wise details of funds released and utilisation thereof during the Seventh and Eighth Plans are given in the Statement III attached.